By: Michael Emanuel Pitruzzello (money)

Newspaper Article

**ARTICLE:**

MAJOR ANDERSON, U.S.A., COMMANDING AT FORT SUMTER.

WE are indebted to Mrs. Anderson, wife of Major Anderson, for the likeness from which the accompanying portrait of that gallant officer has been copied. It may be safely said that he, above all other men, is in every one's thoughts and conversation at the present time.

Major Anderson is a Kentuckian; he was born in that State in September, 1805. At the age of fifteen he entered the Military Academy at West Point, and graduated in 1825. He joined the army with the rank of Second-Lieutenant of the Second and subsequently of the Third Artillery. In 1832 he was Inspector-General of the Illinois Volunteers, in the Black Hawk War; Mr. Lincoln, the President-elect being a captain of those volunteers. In 1833 he received his commission as First-Lieutenant, and became Instructor and Inspector at West Point. This post he held for four years, during which period he collected the material for his work on Artillery, the standard text-book on the subject.

In 1838, for gallantry in the Florida War, he was made Brevet-Captain, and soon afterward joined General Scott's military family as aid-de-camp. The relations of Major Anderson with the gallant old chief were so friendly and agreeable that one can well imagine the interest felt by the latter in the Major's present movements. In October, 1841, so slow is promotion in our army, Anderson received his commission as captain in his regiment.

In March, 1847, he was with the Third Regiment of Artillery in the army of General Scott, and took part in the siege of Vera Cruz—being one of the officers to whom was entrusted, by General Bank head, the command of the batteries. This duty he performed with signal skill and gallantry, and he continued with the army until its triumphal entry into the city of Mexico, in September following. During the operations in the valley of Mexico, he was attached to the brigade of General Garland, which formed a part of General Worth's division. In the attack on El Molino del Rey, on the 8th of September, where he was wounded very severely, his conduct was the theme of especial praise on the

part of his superior officers. Captain Burke, his immediate commander, in his dispatch of September 9, says : " Captain Robert Anderson (acting field-officer) behaved with great heroism on this occasion. Even after receiving a severe and painful wound, he continued at the head of the column, regardless of pain and self-preservation, and setting a handsome example to his men of coolness, energy, and courage." General Garland speaks of him as being, with "some few others, the very first to enter the strong position of El Molino;" and adds, that "Brevet-Major Buchanan, Fourth Infantry, Captain Anderson, Third Artillery, and Lieutenant Sedgwick, Second Artillery, appear to have been particularly distinguished for their gallant defense of the captured works." In addition to this testimony to his bearing on that occasion we have that of General Worth, who particularly directed the attention of the Commander-in-Chief to the part he had taken in the action. " For gallant and meritorious conduct in the Battle of Molino del Rey" he was promoted to the brevet rank of Major, dating from September 8, 1847. October 5, 1857, he was promoted to the position of Major of the First Artillery, which he now holds.

All last summer Major Anderson was occupied as a member of the Commission appointed to inspect the United States Military Academy at West Point —a Commission, by-the-way, whose report singularly confirms certain strictures passed on the diet of the cadets in this journal last summer. It was only six weeks ago that he took the command at Fort Moultrie.

Of Major Anderson's physique a writer, who seems to know him well, says:

"In personal appearance he is about five feet nine inches in height; his figure is well-set and soldierly; his hair is thin and turning to iron gray; his complexion swarthy; his eye dark and intelligent; his nose prominent and well formed. A stranger would read in his air and appearance determination and an exaction of what was due to him. In intercourse he is very courteous, and his rich voice and abundant gesticulations go well together. He is always agreeable and gentlemanly, firm and dignified."

It is universally conceded by all who know Major Anderson, that he is a man who will die at his post rather than surrender. The following letter, written by him on Christmas Day to a friend in Baltimore, shows that he is as modest as he is brave:

"FORT MOULTRIE, S. C., December 25.

"- -, Esq., Baltimore:

"DEAR SIR,—I thank you for the trouble you were kind enough to take in correcting some of the rumors about me. You are right in the opinion that I could not, and would not, say any thing contradictory of them. My plan always has been to try to do my duty honestly and fully; and to trust that, in the good sense of justice of the people, they would give me credit for good intentions, even if my judgment should turn out not to have been good.

" I must confess that I regret that the papers are making so much of my position here. I do not deserve the least credit for what I am doing—nothing more than any one else would do in my position — and, perhaps, not half so well as many others would do. I receive, nearly by every mail, letters of sympathy, and many of them from strangers.

**ARTICLE:**

Author: Harpers Weekly Journalist (no author listed)

Date: Jan 12, 1861

Title: MAJOR ANDERSON, U.S.A., COMMANDING AT FORT SUMTER.

Place of Origin: Harpers Weekly

Summary: This article in the Journal Harpers Weekly, is about Major Anderson, who was the commanding officer at Fort Sumter, which was the first Fort attacked, that sparked the beginning of the Civil War between the Union in the North and the Confederacy in the South. In this article it discusses how Major Anderson, was a student at West Point Military Academy. After his graduation form West Point, he became a Second-Lieutenant and eventually through the years worked his way up to Commanding Officer at Fort Sumter. It also talks about how he will “die at his post rather than surrender.” In all, this article discusses Major Anderson and how he went form graduate at West Point to Commanding Officer at Fort Sumter, the place that sparked the fire.

Analysis: This article truly shows the North’s mentality in their soldiers and in their army going into the Civil War. Major Anderson, was a well trained military specialist and leader. He stood for the Union and his country. He was a true Patriot who loved his country. In the article it talks about his training and how he started out at West Point Military Academy and worked his way up to Major and the Commander at Fort Sumter. His mentality was that he would die fighting at his post than surrendering. Now this is extremely significant in the War. As the South aka Confederacy seceded from the Union, he and his troops stood strong at Fort Sumter. Even when they were attacked, they stood strong and didn’t surrender. In all, this article truly states Major Anderson ideologies, which clearly rubbed off on his troops. If it wasn’t for Major Anderson’s bravery, courage and determination at Fort Sumter, who knows what America and the World would be like today.

Citation: "MAJOR ANDERSON, U.S.A., COMMANDING AT FORT SUMTER." Harpers Weekly [New York] 12 Jan. 1861: 1-2.. http://www.sonofthesouth.net/leefoundation/major-anderson-ft-sumter\_Dir/Major-anderson-fort-sumter.htm

**SONG LYRICS:**

When Johnny comes marching home again,

Hurrah, hurrah,

We'll give him a hearty welcome then,

Hurrah, hurrah!

The men will cheer, the boys will shout,

The ladies, they will all turn out,

And we'll all feel gay when Johnny comes marching home.

The old church bell will peal with joy,

Hurrah, hurrah!

To welcome home our darling boy,

Hurrah, hurrah!

The village lads and lassies say,

With roses they will strew the way,

And we'll all feel gay when Johnny comes marching home.

Get ready for the Jubilee,

Hurrah, hurrah!

We'll give the hero three times three,

Hurrah, hurrah!

The laurel wreath is ready now

To place upon his loyal brow,

And we'll all feel gay when Johnny come marching home.

Let love and friendship on that day,

Hurrah, hurrah!

Their choicest treasures then display,

Hurrah, hurrah!

And let each one perform some part,

To fill with joy the warrior's heart,

And we'll all feel gay when Johnny comes marching home.

**SONG LYRICS:**

Author: Patrick S. Gilmore

Date: N/A

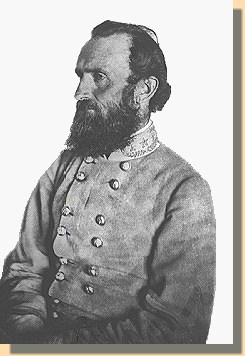
Title: When Johnny Comes Marching Home

Place of Origin: Pat Gilmore during civil war time period.

Analysis: This song was written by Patrick Gilmore and it was sung by soldiers as they marched and performed other soldier like tasks. This was extremely important because it helped keep soldiers mentally strong and focused. It also made them think and know that they are truly important and that when they come home after winning the war they will be welcomed by a heroes welcome just as Johnny is in this song. It says that they will all cheer and be happy that day, which is just what all those soldiers want is to be a hero. All things considered, song shows how soldiers were cheered up during the bad times and how songs helped them keep their sanity mentally.

Citation: Gilmore, Patrick S. "Civil War Music : When Johnny Comes Marching Home." Civil War Music : Civil War Songs, Music, Fife & Drum Music, Photographs, and More. Web. 22 Dec. 2010. <http://www.civilwarmusic.net/display\_song.php?song=johnny>.

**IMAGE:**



MAIN PHOTO (what primary source is on)

Portrait of Stonewall Jackson taken a Spotsylvania County Farm ten days before his mortal wounding

**V.M.I. 
   Barracks**

SECONDARY PHOTO

This is a statue of Thomas “Stonewall” Jackson in front of the Virginia Military Institute.

**IMAGE:**

Author/Artist/Photographer: (National Park Service) No Author Listed

Date: Around 10 days before his fatal injury in 1863

Title: C.S.A. Lieutenant General Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson

Description of Image: This is a photograph of Stonewall taken around 10 days before his mortal wounding. This photo was taken at a Spotsylvania County Farm.

Analysis: This photo of Stonewall Jackson shows a very serious man. He looks very determined and serious. You can tell that he is the type of person to strive to accomplish what he believes in and that nothing will get in his way. However, Mrs. Jackson, his wife states that it shows a seriousness to his countenance that was not natural. I believe that this photo depicts the military side of Stonewall, where his wife knew the non military side. In this photo, you can easily see the seriousness and the bravery this mad had, that made him one of the best military officers in our nations history.

Citation: "U. S. Civil War Photographs - Stonewall Jackson Page 1." U. S. A. Civil War Web Site by Bob Koch. Web. 23 Dec. 2010. <http://www.usa-civil-war.com/Jackson/jackson.html>.

Greenville North Carolina

March the 25 1863

Dear Father I take my pen in hand to rite you a few lines to let you know that I am well and I hope these few lines may find you all enjoying the same good blessings. I got your letter you sent with Mr. Simpson. I was glad to heare you had got well but I was sory to hear of grand mother being sick. Well in the first place I will tell you of our long march. Well we started the fiftenth and return yester day. We went in two miles of plymoth. I tell you we had a hard time of it for it rain three day and nights on us and we had no place to shelter. We had to wade mud and water all the way back. Sometimes the water was waste deep to us but we had no fighting to do except our artilery fired a few shots at the yankee pickets. The yankee throwed a few bombs from thear guns boats but did not hurt no one of us. I March my shoos out and one pare of socks for we march one hundred miles. we was gone just ten days. I rote West a letter and direct it to his Regiment. I will rite him one home today. I mist sending my money home with Franklin Simpson. I did not no he was going til about tin minets before he started and I never though of it but I will keep it to I get a good chance. So I will close as Henry Hill wants to rite. So nothing more remains. Your affection son untill death.

William A Elliott

Richard W Elliott

R W Elliott

Dear Sir

It is with pleasure I seat myself to drop you a few lines to let you know that I am well at this time and hope those few lines will find you all well. We have had one of the marches you read about. We have bin marching ten days and we have had to wade creeks and branches for 3 days and we are all broke down but we are in camp now and we will recruit up in a day or two. Well as the paper is nearly out I will close. Give my best respects to all of the girls so I remain your friend

H H Hill to R W Elliotte

Author: William Elliott/ H. Hill

Date: March 25, 1863

Place of Origin: William Elliott wrote a series of letters home while he was serving in the Confederate forces. His father bound the letters

Together and kept them in a journal.

Explanation: William describes the time he has spent serving in the

Confederate army. He was a member of the 11th regiment of the North Carolina Troops. He describes the long marches, lack of shelter, and the bad weather conditions. On the back on the same letter is an additional letter addressed to Richard Elliot, William’s father. This letter is much more formal and speaks about the long marches the soldier’s have endured. He sends his regards to the Elliot family

Analysis: It appears that Mr. Elliot is more educated than William Hill. His sentence structure and spelling, while far from perfect, is much more advanced. Both men appear to be putting up with the difficulties of war. They lack proper equipment and supplies. Neither one seems to be upset by these conditions but rather chooses to explain them to Richard. One can surmise from this that both men believe that they are fighting for a noble cause, a cause for which they are ready and willing to accept the conditions under which they are fighting.

Citation: Elliott: William A., and H. H. Hill. "Civil War Letters of William (Billy) A. Elliott, Letter #10." The American Civil War Home Page. Web. 23 Dec. 2010. <http://www.civilwarhome.com/elliottletters10.htm>.